

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by  
The Intelligencer Publishing Company,  
25 & 27 FOURTEENTH STREET.

TERMS: Per Year, by Mail, Postage  
Prepaid.

DAILY (SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK).....\$3.00  
DAILY (THREE DAYS IN THE WEEK).....4.00  
DAILY (TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK).....5.75  
DAILY (ONE DAY IN ADVANCE).....1.00  
WEEKLY (SIX MONTHS).....18.00  
WEEKLY (ONE MONTH).....3.00

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is delivered by carriers in Wheeling and adjacent towns at 15 cents per week. Persons wishing to subscribe to THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER can do so by sending in their orders to the INTELLIGENCER office on postal cards or otherwise. They will be punctually served by carriers.

Tributes of Respect and Obituary Notices 25 cents per line.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every part of the surrounding country.

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

[The INTELLIGENCER embracing its several editions, is entered in the Post-office at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class matter.]

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:  
Editorial Rooms 823, Counting Room 822.

## TheIntelligencer.

WHEELING, JULY 28, 1896.

## Notice to Republican Clubs of W. Va.

It is important that you send the name of your club, together with the number of members and names of officers, to the secretary of the State League, at Wheeling, immediately.

By order of C. D. ELLIOTT, President

JOHN W. KINDELBERGER, Secretary.

(Republican papers please copy and notice.)

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,  
WILLIAM McKINLEY,  
of Ohio.

For Vice President,  
GARRET A. HOBART,  
of New Jersey.

## FIVE POINTS ON MONEY.

First—That there is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis.

Second—That there is not a gold-standards country in the world to-day that does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third—That there is not a silver-standards country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth—That there is not a silver-standards country in the world to-day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States have and.

Fifth—That there is not a silver-standards country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work—John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury.

## BRYAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN A BOLTER.

Bryan would have been a bolter had the Chicago convention declared for honest money. He himself said so at Birmingham, Ala., in June, 1893, in these words:

"Nothing in heaven above, or on the earth below, or in hell beneath could make me support a gold standard candidate on a gold standard platform."

"Certainly Not."

Let us carry our gold friends back to 1893 and ask them if their favorite gold dollar was not worth one hundred cents. They will answer, yes. Well, at that time the silver dollar was worth about 103 cents, measured by the silver standard—as our gold friends now measure the silver dollar by the gold standard, supposing we had free coinage—in other words, the gold dollar then, according to the gold bug theory, now advanced, was only a "3-cent dollar," yet was it not worth one hundred cents in the United States in payment of all debts, public and private? If the silver dollar at that time had been worth 200 cents instead of 103, would that have altered in the slightest degree the status of the gold dollar, so long as the government of the United States recognized it as money of final redemption? Our gold bug friends are forced to answer, "Certainly not!"—Register.

Is there any sense in the above? "Certainly not." The gold dollar was not depreciated because the silver dollar had more than a dollar's worth of silver in it. Silver was undervalued in the coinage. The silver in a silver dollar was worth in the market more than a hundred cents and would buy more than a hundred cents worth of goods. Therefore the silver dollar did not circulate. People rarely pay out 103 cents when they can buy the same thing or pay as much debt with 100 cents.

The gold dollar continued to have 100 cents in it, and it was not demoted by the silver dollar having more cents in it. It was the silver dollar that was demoted by trade, and it was demoted because it had too much value in it. When silver was in that condition it was of no use to the country as money.

This is exactly what will happen to gold if we go into free, unlimited and independent silver coinage. The gold will go out of circulation, and with it all the paper based on gold. In that day, instead of having more money than we have now we shall have about half as much, and the money we shall have will not be sound money. Every dollar of it will be worth about 50 cents.

There is about as little sense in what the Register says on this subject as could be got in the space it occupies. It does not do justice to its side of the question.

These are the times that try men's patriotism. Men who honor their country should stand together. They will be the Minute Men of '96.

## Mr. Bryan Known in West Virginia.

There are persons in West Virginia who know Mr. Bryan, the Popocratic nominee for President. They met him in Washington, in September, 1893, where they went to appear before the ways and means committee. These West Virginians were coal operators and coal diggers. They were there to protest against the proposed slaughter of the duty on coal. They were Democrats and Republicans.

The Democrats did the talking. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis and Governor MacCorkle addressed the ways and means committee at length. Mr. Bryan, then a Democrat, did his best to badger both of these West Virginians and to show that coal needed no protection whatever. This appears in the official record.

A spat between Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Lawrence Tierney, of the Third district, is not officially reported, but those who heard it said it was very spirited. Mr.

Tierney did not hesitate to give Mr. Bryan his opinion of a man who knew so little about the coal industry and yet was assuming to say what it did not need and what it must go along with.

If Mr. Bryan had had his way coal would have been left without any duty on it at all, just as wool was left. If Mr. Bryan becomes President he will hardly use his influence with Congress to keep coal from going on the free list.

Coal is a leading industry in West Virginia. In one way and another it employs in and about the mines about 17,000 persons. A good many of these persons have votes.

The New York World publishes three columns of the cases in which Mr. Bryan has appeared in order to show that he has had only petty cases and has not been much of a lawyer. How could he be? Hasn't he devoted his time mainly to working his thorn garden?

## Mr. Blaine on Free Coinage.

The Register has been keeping at the head of its editorial columns for some time past a garbled extract from a speech made by James G. Blaine in 1878, by which our contemporary tries to make it appear that Mr. Blaine was in favor of the currency proposition which the Popocratic platform of this year declares for.

In yesterday's issue the Register, "in response to requests," published an extract of the speech from which the quotation is garbled.

Readers of the paper who have been led to believe that Mr. Blaine was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, were doubtless surprised, on reading the last named publication, to find that Mr. Blaine occupied no such position, but that, on the contrary, while he opposed the demonization of silver and favored bimetalism, he was only in favor of free coinage under such terms as would keep silver and gold at a parity, and declared that to undertake the free coinage of silver without international agreement would, in his opinion, be a dangerous undertaking, since it would drive our gold from the country, and result in the flooding of this country with a depreciated currency.

In other words, Mr. Blaine took almost the same position in this talk of speech that the Republican party occupies to-day and has always occupied, and the speech which, in an unguarded moment, the Register has been induced to publish, shows clearly that were Mr. Blaine now living he would be in line with his party for an honest dollar.

Here is an extract from the speech in question, which the Register should, in justice to Mr. Blaine's memory, keep standing along with the garbled extract it is making so much of.

"The question before Congress, then—sharply defined in the pending issue—is, whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 42½ grains with the mints of the Latin union closed and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 42½ grains, worth in gold about 22 cents, silver at the present profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 52 cents' worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it as a dollar. This is an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar. It assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it in circulation, we do so at the expense of 22 cents of coinage in gold, and unless we expect the inevitable experience of other nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit, we inevitably lose our gold coin. It will flow from us with the certainty and force of tides. Gold has indeed remained with us in considerable amount during the circulation of the inferior currency of the Latin union; but that was because there were two great uses reserved by law for gold—the collection of customs and the payment of interest on the public debt. But if the inferior silver coin is also to be used for these two reserved purposes, then gold has no tie to bind it to us. What gain, therefore, should we make for the circulation of a medium, if on opening the gates of silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out? If I were to venture upon a dictum on the silver question, I should declare that under the present conditions silver we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 42½ grains. After Chicago remonetizes on the old standard, we cannot afford to coin a dollar above 50 grains. If we coin too low a dollar before general remonetization, our gold will leave us. If we coin too high a dollar after general remonetization, our silver will leave us. It is only an equated value before and after general remonetization that will preserve both gold and silver for us."

If there is any difference between this position of Mr. Blaine in 1878 regarding the wisdom of entering on the experiment which the free silver men propose and the contention of the sound money men of to-day in that particular, we would like the Register to point it out. At the time Mr. Blaine spoke the market value of the silver in the silver dollar was 92 cents; to-day it is only a fraction over 52 cents.

If Mr. Blaine could see the danger of entering on free silver coinage when the value of the metal in a silver dollar was so much nearer the value of a gold dollar, how much more pronounced against the experiment would he be now? Our free and unlimited silver friends will get poor comfort from a perusal of the entire speech of Mr. Blaine, and will gain nothing by dishonestly garbling its statements.

The person who asked the Register to print Mr. Blaine's speech must have set a trap for that unimpaired and unsuspecting Popocrat. It is easy to imagine him chuckling over the brilliant success of his well-laid plan. He has made the Register once more ridiculous.

## Mr. Watson, of Georgia, has said some ugly things of Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska; and now Mr. Watson is one of the tails to Mr. Bryan's kite. But this does not compel him to take back the ugly things he has said.

## Where West Virginia Republicans Stand.

The Register is mistaken about Hon. Warren Miller, member of Congress from the Fourth district and Republican nominee for that place this year. He not only pledged himself to vote against the free coinage of silver, but he has pledged himself since then. Since the St. Louis convention he has accepted a nomination on the St. Louis platform. That would be pledge enough.

But in a speech made at Huntington since the St. Louis convention he said in the plainest words that if re-elected he would certainly vote against the free coinage of silver; and the declaration was warmly applauded by the large audience.

Nor is it true that "Mr. Warren Miller is the only Republican who has had the courage to come out with this flatfooted declaration and pledge." There is not a Republican nominee for Congress in West Virginia who is not pledged to vote against free silver. Every man of them stands on the St. Louis platform, which pledges the Republican party against

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the Chicago fallacy. More than this, there is not a prominent Republican in West Virginia who is not known to be against that fallacy.

The Register must have in mind Mr. John O. Pendleton, who was nominated on a free silver platform and spoke and voted against the free coinage of silver. But Mr. Pendleton is a Democrat. Every Republican running for Congress in West Virginia will stand by his party's platform and is glad to have it known that he will stand there.

Republicans want it understood distinctly that they are sound money men. On that issue they will stand or fall.

The people of this country are not ready to join the Popocrats in slandering the supreme court of the United States. Of course the bitter denunciation of the supreme court was put in the Chicago platform to catch votes, and it may catch some votes. It will also drive away votes as certainly as the free coinage plank will drive away votes. When the supreme court is attacked the fundamentals of our government are assailed.

Suppose it to be true that the free coinage of silver dollar would double the prices of farm products—where would the wage-earner come in? Does he think his wages would jump with the price of his food? If not there is nothing in free coinage for him—nothing but disappointment and loss.

The death of Hon. Adam Snyder takes away another of West Virginia's most prominent men. He ranked high as a lawyer and stood with the best of the judges of the supreme court of appeals. Judge Snyder had a large number of friends who will mourn his loss and bear testimony to his worth.

We could get along very well for a few days without any more rain. The drenching we have had is quite enough for the present.

## JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

## How the Popocrat Candidate Slanders Their Memories.

Chicago Tribune: After Mr. Bryan makes a few more speeches such as those he delivered in Centra and Kansas City last week, the public will have taken his mental measurement—that is, "sized him up"—and be in possession of all that he wishes to have known in regard to his views on the silver question. Let us glance at some of the statements he made in his Kansas City speech. He opened it in these words:

"The platform adopted at Chicago is, in my humble judgment, one of the most splendid presentations of party politics ever adopted in a national convention in the United States. It is a Democratic platform in every sentence, word and syllable. A Democratic platform that carries us back to the days of its illustrious founder, Thomas Jefferson, and to its most courageous defender, Andrew Jackson. It is pervaded with the spirit of the declaration of independence and it presents these fundamental doctrines upon which all true government must rest."

Does Bryan really believe all this? If it is "a Democratic platform in every sentence, word, and syllable," why are multitudes of the ablest and most influential Democrats all over the union bitterly denouncing it as anti-Democratic, as false to all sound Democratic principles, as a violation of the doctrines preached by its founder, Jefferson, and its defender, Jackson? Why are they assailing it as the written embodiment of Populistic vagaries, of anarchistic vagaries, of racialistic dishonesty, and of national dishonor? When did Jefferson preach that Congress should enact that 56 cents' worth of silver bullion should be freely coined for anybody into standard legal tender dollars with which to pay 100-cent dollar debts? When did he advocate a money ratio between gold and silver whereby half as much commercial value should be coined into a silver dollar as into a gold dollar? When did he call that kind of swindle bimetalism? When did he advise a dishonest ratio between gold and silver dollars for the purpose of enabling one man to cheat another?

And when did the "courageous Jackson" ever "defend" such a lapped bimetalism as consisting of 100-cent gold dollars and 56-cent silver dollars? When did he defend the half-value, short-weight money as good enough for the government with which to discharge its obligations and for citizens in debt to cheat their creditors? In what message or state paper or speech did he uphold such swindle?

Mr. Bryan asserted that the Popocrat platform is pervaded with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. But the intelligent man searches the declaration in vain to find a trace of it reflected in the platform. Bryan says "it" is a Democratic platform—"presents these fundamental doctrines upon which all true government must rest."

Do all "true governments" rest on the false assertion that sixteen ounces of silver are equal in value to one ounce of gold, when all people in the world know that it requires more than thirty ounces of silver to purchase one ounce of gold, and that one ounce of gold will buy more food, fuel, or labor than thirty ounces of silver in this or any other country? Mr. Bryan is well aware of these facts. Then why does he advocate paying off a creditor who has loaned a man an ounce of gold with sixteen ounces of silver? He sees perfectly clearly that to force the lending act of Congress to accept that amount of silver which has only half enough value is rank, raw dishonesty.

He not only advocates just that dishonest, racially, but goes on and down this land praising it and saying that it carries us back to the days of "Democracy's illustrious founder, Jackson." Was ever ranker defamation of the reputation of the great dead uttered?

On this abhorrent platform this Nebraska hopes to ride into the white house as President of this great union. Why does he hope it? Because he seems to think that a majority of the voters of these United States are actuated by the same low, dishonest standard of morals which he proclaims.

Now, be it known to Bryan that both Jefferson and Jackson advocated and labored for a bimetallic system wherein the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar of each metal would possess exactly the same value; and where the money the borrower tendered to his creditor would be exactly equal to the value of a gold dollar. Those standards sought to make and adjust the gold and silver dollars as they would be interchangeable and of equal intrinsic value. This Jefferson and Jackson honest money doctrine was endorsed and reaffirmed by the Democratic national convention of four years ago, and on that honest money platform the people voted

the Democratic party's candidate into the presidency and supported him with a Congress Democratic in both branches. The recent convention was not Democratic. It was Popocratic only.

## JULY JOKES.

He—'I'd like to know what enjoyment you can find in going from store to store looking at things you haven't the least idea of buying?'

She—'I know I can't buy them, but there is a sort of melancholy pleasure in thinking that I could have bought them if I had married George Seales when I had the chance, instead of taking you.'—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"How long," moaned the ingenu, "must my past thus haunt me?"

"Those summer shows usually last about two weeks," he hissed.

Stepping, then, to the front of the stage, he sang a selection entitled "His Daughter's Wheels Were Stacked Up in the Hall," being a sequel to "The Old Man's Drunk Again."—Detroit Tribune.

"It's strange that Jane Goldie should fancy that Tom Branscombe. I hear they are engaged."

"Yes, she admires him for his strength."

"I didn't know that he had any strength."

"She thinks he has. She saw him raise a car window at the first attempt."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wicklow—I see that another policeman has been suspended for sleeping on his watch.

Mudge—"I have been eating and drinking on mine for a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fuddy—Snapshot was showing me a lot of photographs he has taken. They are only passable, but to hear Snapshot talk you would think them marvels of the photographic art.

Duddy—Yes, Snapshot isn't much of an artist, but then his views are better than his opinions.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Blinkers—Well, did you go to the doctor to see about that bee sting on little Jimmy?

Mr. Blinkers—Yes. He said we should put mud on it. He charged me \$2 for the prescription, but he gave me the mud for nothing.—New York Weekly.

"I wish we were rich, John, and could do something for the world." Mrs. Clericus remarked, half devotedly, half impatiently.

"But, my dear, we can do good in a quiet way now."

"Yes, but no one will ever hear of it."—London Tit-Bits.

"He is the meanest man living," said Mrs. Newlywed to a lady friend.

"In what sense is he mean?"

"When Jack and I were on our bridal tour he was sitting right opposite us in the car, and whenever we came to a long tunnel he deliberately lit a cigar."—Texas Sittings.

## There Are Others.

I doze in the dreams of a twilight,  
The shades of the night drawing low;  
And out on the day to its anchor  
I drift to a summer ago.

And Nellie, my own and my only,  
Your smiles and your eyes of blue—  
Star-beacons, set out in the shadows  
Recall me to thinking of you.

The birds winging home ring of Martha;  
Of Martha, my love, I sang too;  
And Martha, my own and my only,  
I fondly am thinking of you.

And pausing, I ask in my dreaming,  
As dreaming I doze on the three,  
Have ever they met with each other—  
How fondly they're thinking of me!

Wheeling July 27. —J. W.

THERE is no other remedy on earth so simple, so effectual, so natural as the cure of summer complaint in all its forms, as Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

## Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill st., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month."

He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for lung trouble. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

LAST summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief.

We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic, and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected.

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